



DEPARTMENT OF EARTH AND
ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES
K.U. LEUVEN - BELGIUM



LakeMIP-Kivu & the impact of the African Great Lakes on the regional climate

W. Thiery¹, V. Stepanenko², X. Fang³, K. Jöhnk⁴, Z. Li⁵, A. Martynov⁶, M. Perroud⁷, Z. Subin⁸, F. Darchambeau⁹, D. Mironov¹⁰, N. van Lipzig¹

¹ KU Leuven, Belgium

² MSU, Russia

³ AU, Alabama

⁴ CSIRO, Australia

⁵ TU, China

⁶ UQAM, Canada

⁷ SFOE, Switzerland

⁸ Princeton, New jersey

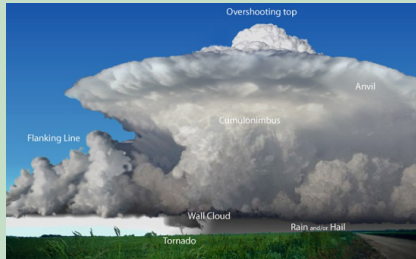
⁹ Ulg, Belgium

¹⁰ DWD, Germany



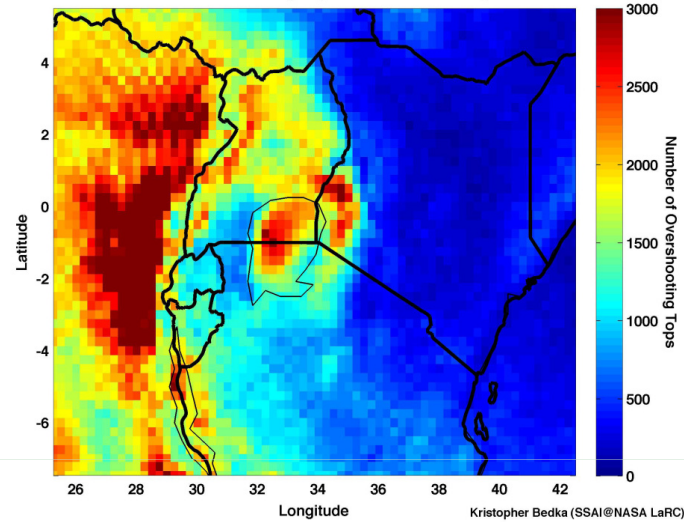


Motivation and objectives



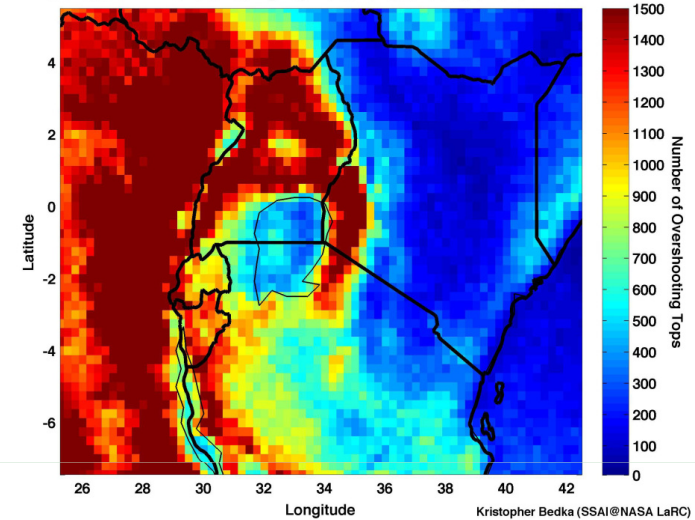
(severe-wx.pbworks.com)

2005-2009 SEVIRI Overshooting Top Detections, 0.25 deg Grid: Total



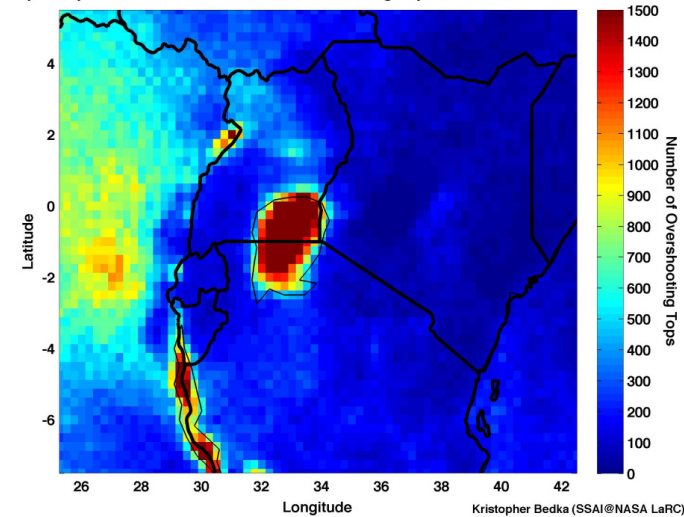
Kristopher Bedka (SSAI@NASA LaRC)

2005-2009 SEVIRI Overshooting Top Detections, 0.25 deg Grid: 9 AM - 9 PM



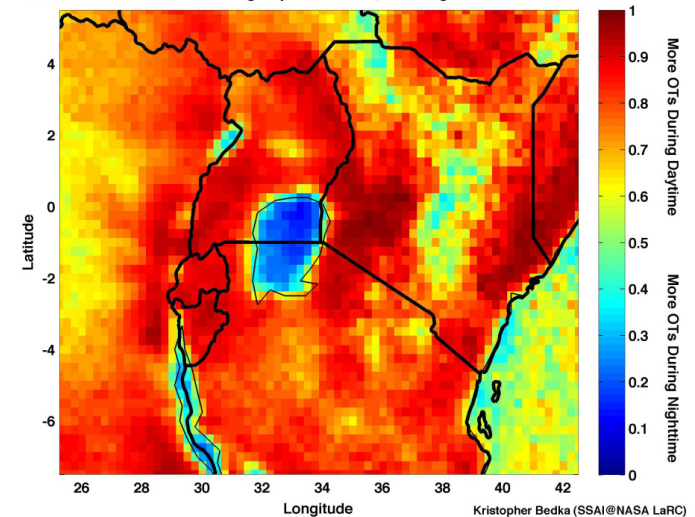
Kristopher Bedka (SSAI@NASA LaRC)

April-September 2004-2009 Gridded Overshooting Top Detections: 9 PM to 9 AM



Kristopher Bedka (SSAI@NASA LaRC)

2005-2009 SEVIRI Overshooting Top Detections, 0.25 deg Grid: Diurnal Behavior



Kristopher Bedka (SSAI@NASA LaRC)

(Bedka, pers. comm.)



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Motivation and objectives



(Lake Kivu)

reproduce T_{lake} ?

in RCM?

impact?



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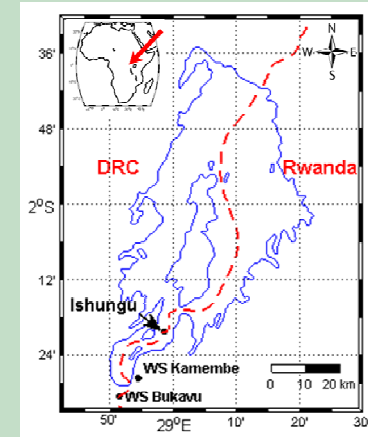
Part 1

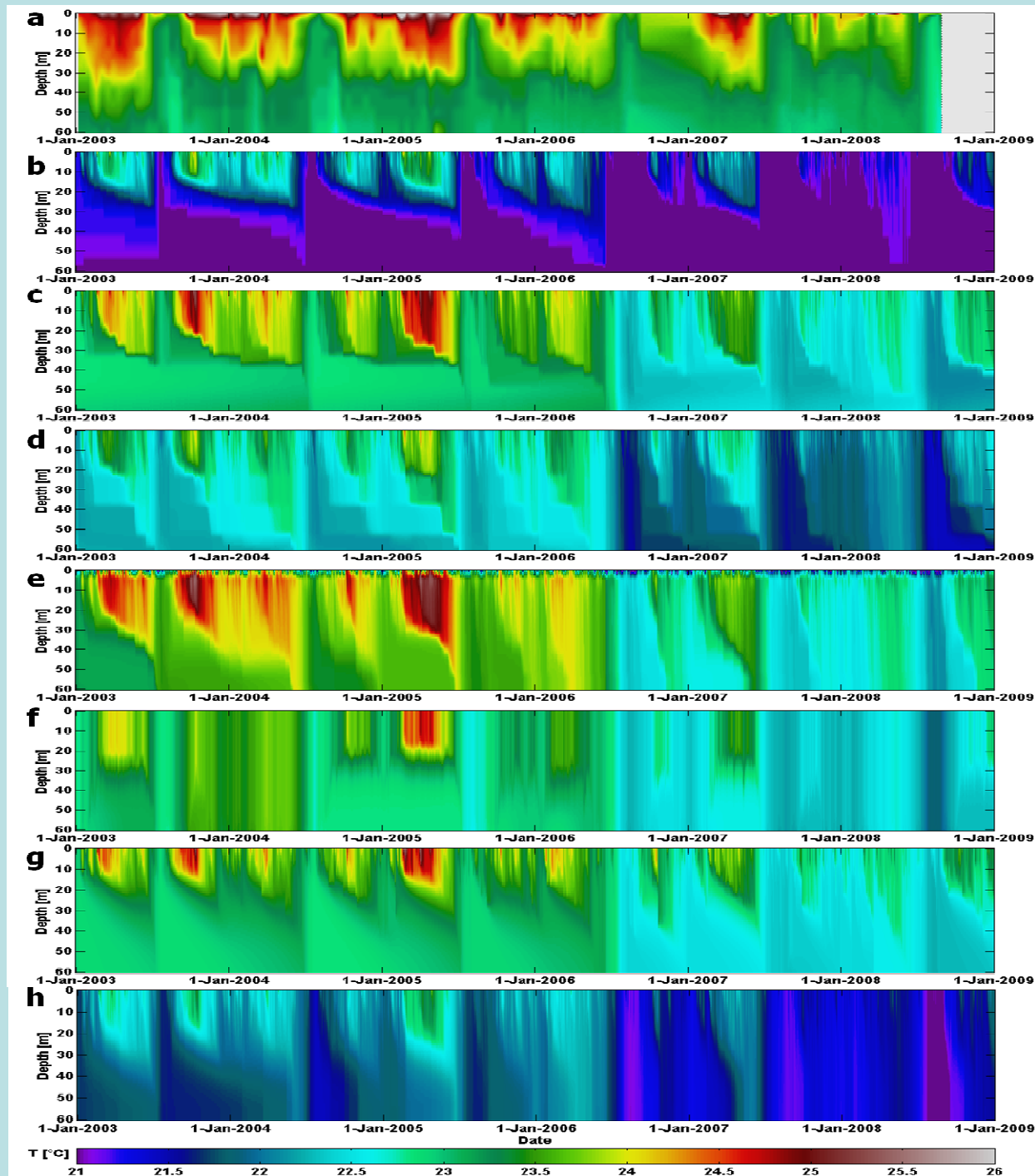
LakeMIP Kivu



Method: AWSs drive offline models

- 7 one-dimensional lake models:
Hostetler, LAKEoneD, SimStrat, LAKE, FLake, MINLAKE12 & CLM4-LISSS
- Unified protocol:
 - two main simulations: 60m freshwater & 240m salinity
 - two forcing AWSs: Bukavu & Kamembe





observations

Hostetler

LAKEoneD

SimStrat

LAKE

Although T_{bot} is extremely sensitive to extpar and forcing, T_{surf} predictions are robust (Thiery et al., GMD in rev.)

FLake

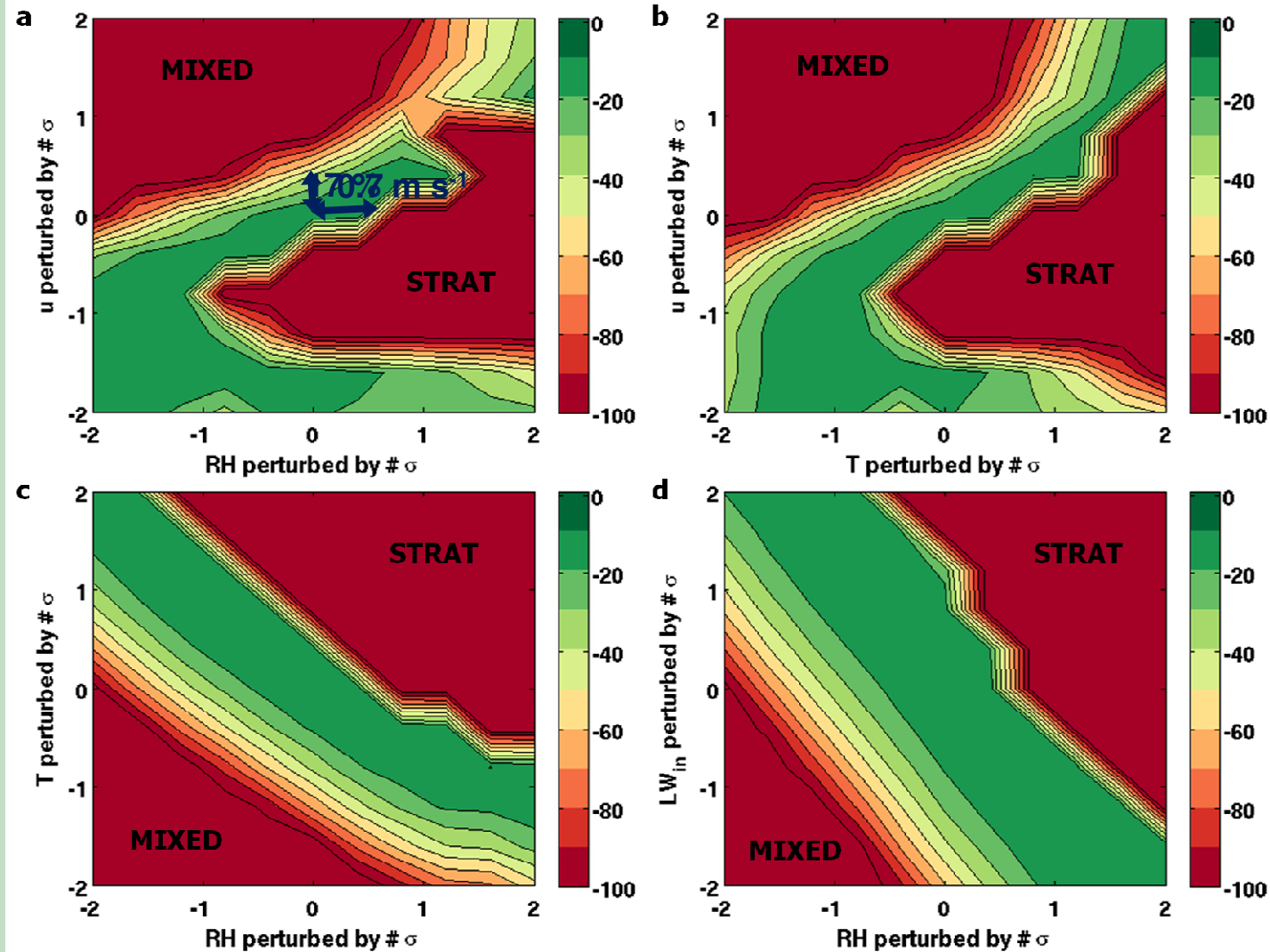
MINLAKE2012

CLM4-LISSS

(Thiery et al., TA in rev.)

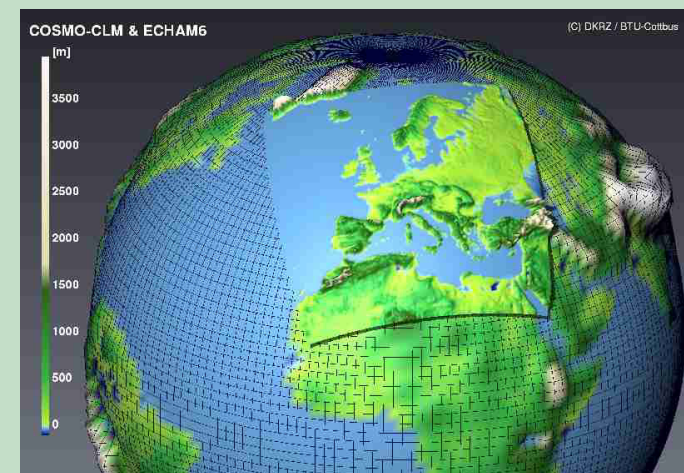


FLake Sensitivity to forcing fields





RCM evaluation

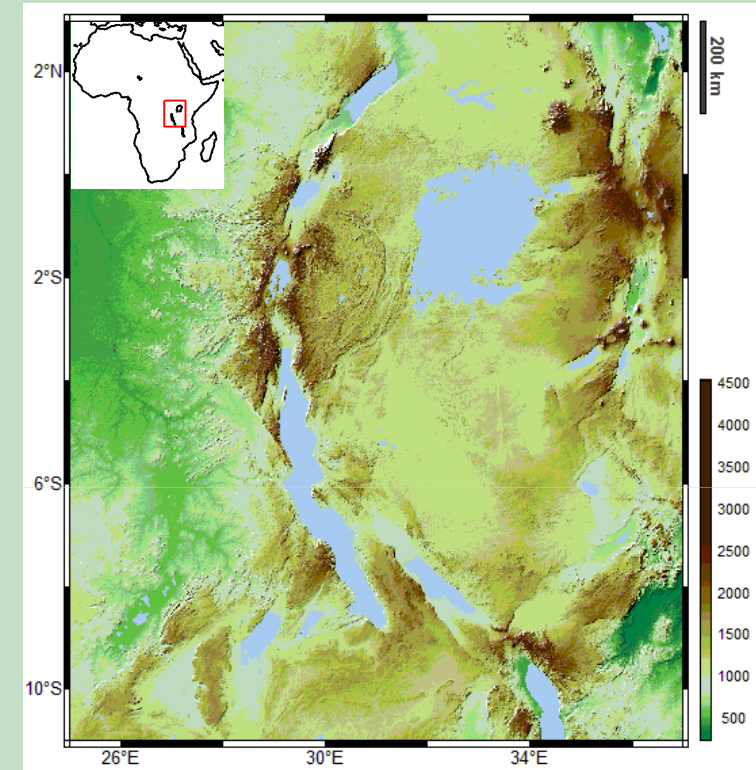
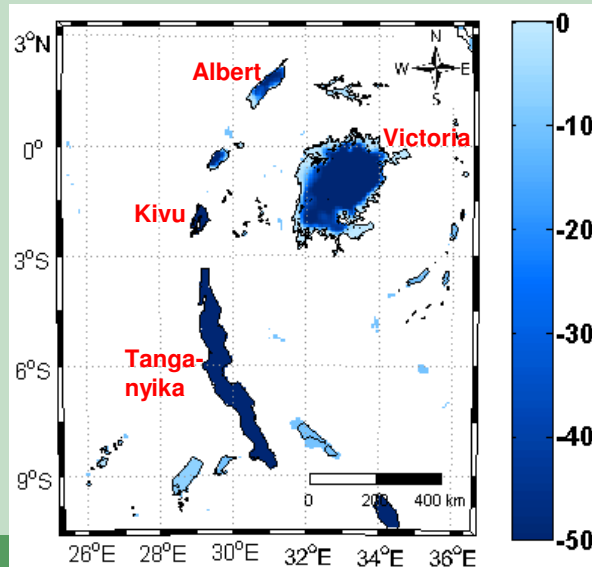


(<http://www.clm-community.eu/>)



Model setup

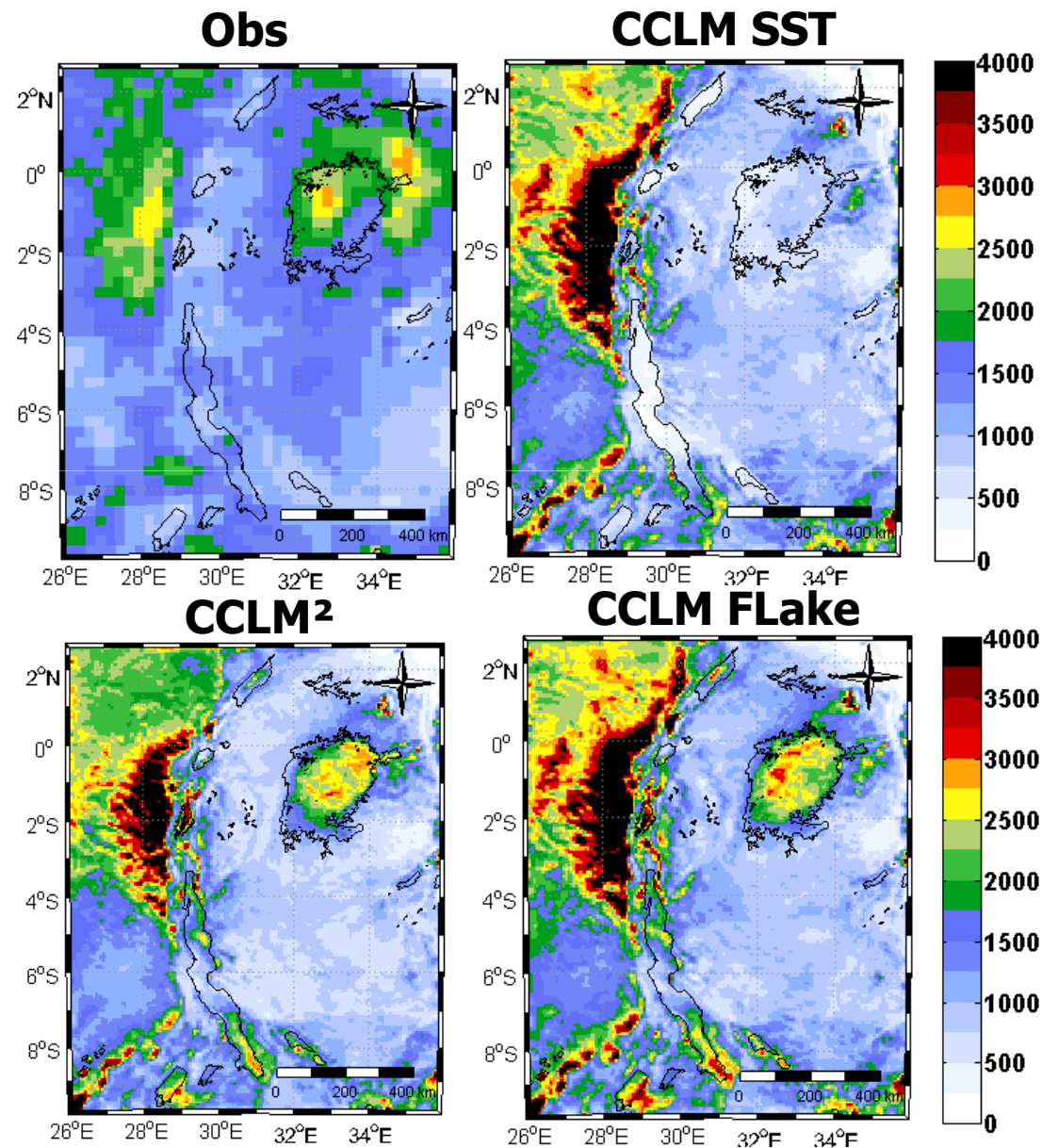
- **AGLs**
- **0.062°, 180 x 220 grid points**
- **Three configurations:**
 - CCLM SST
 - CCLM FLake
 - CCLM² (Davin & Seneviratne, BG 2012)
- **LBC by CORDEX Africa evaluation simulation 0.44°** (Panitz et al., CD 2013)
- **2002**



Lake bathymetry
in FLake [m]



Evaluation: TRMM precipitation



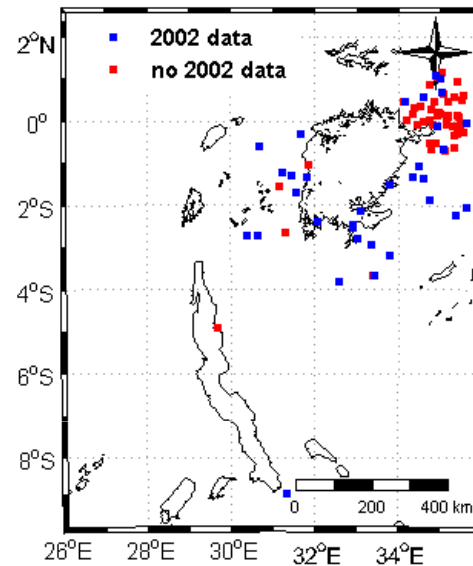
ons over East-Africa



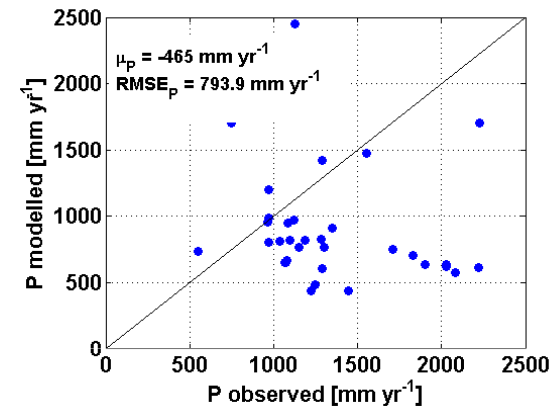
Evaluation: in-situ precipitation

Currently 88 stations
within model domain,
but only 36 have
data for 2002

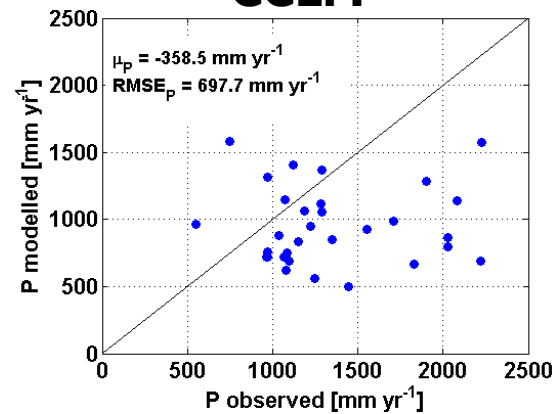
Obs



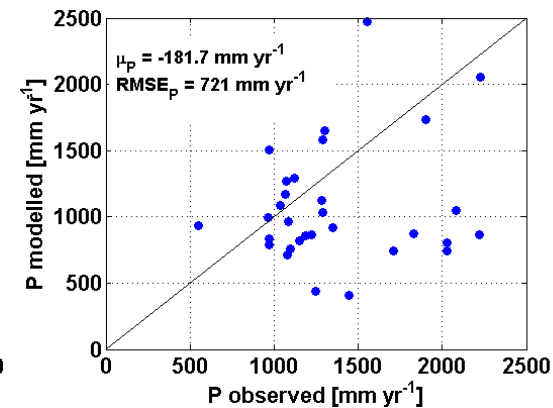
CCLM SST



CCLM²

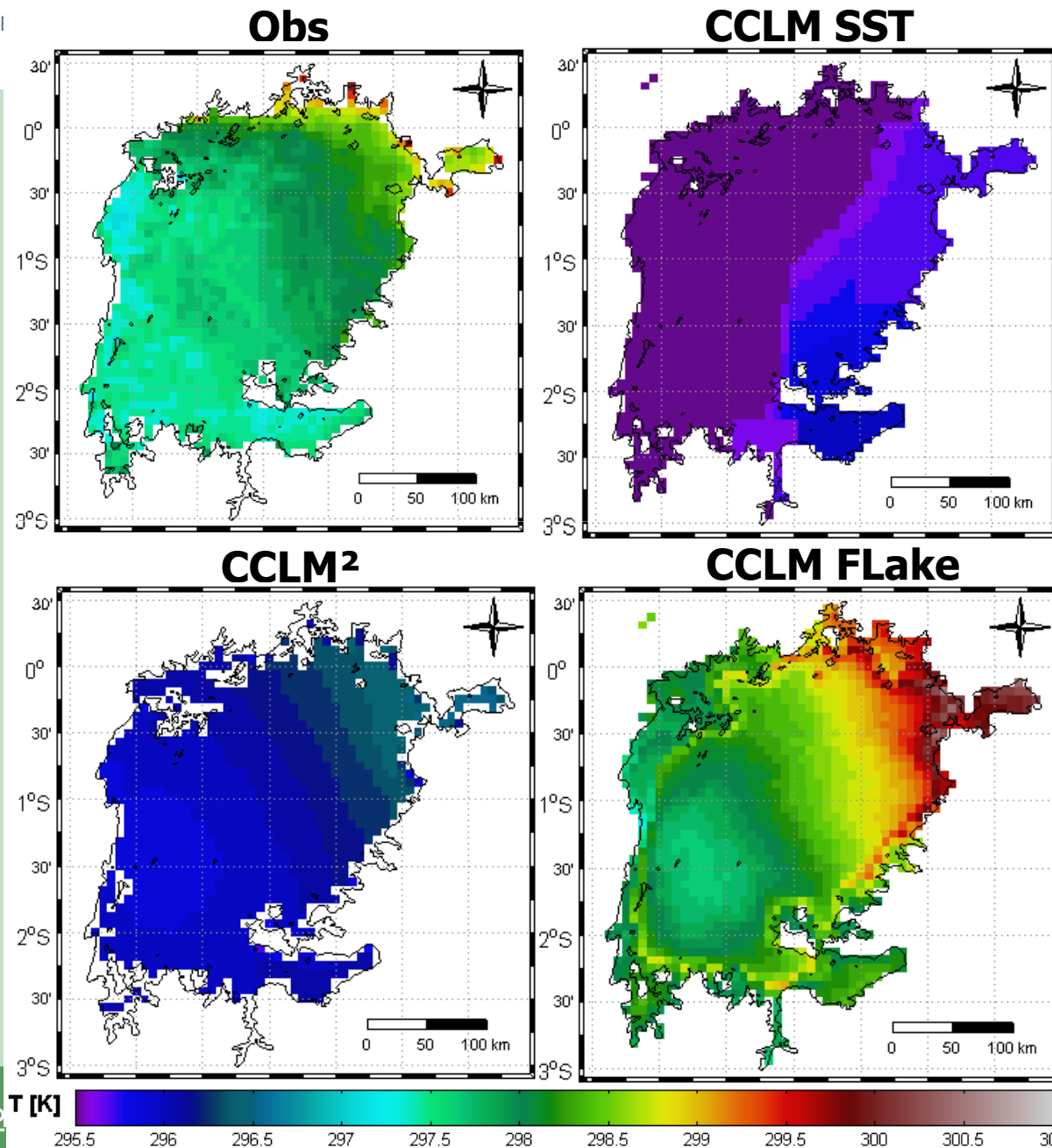


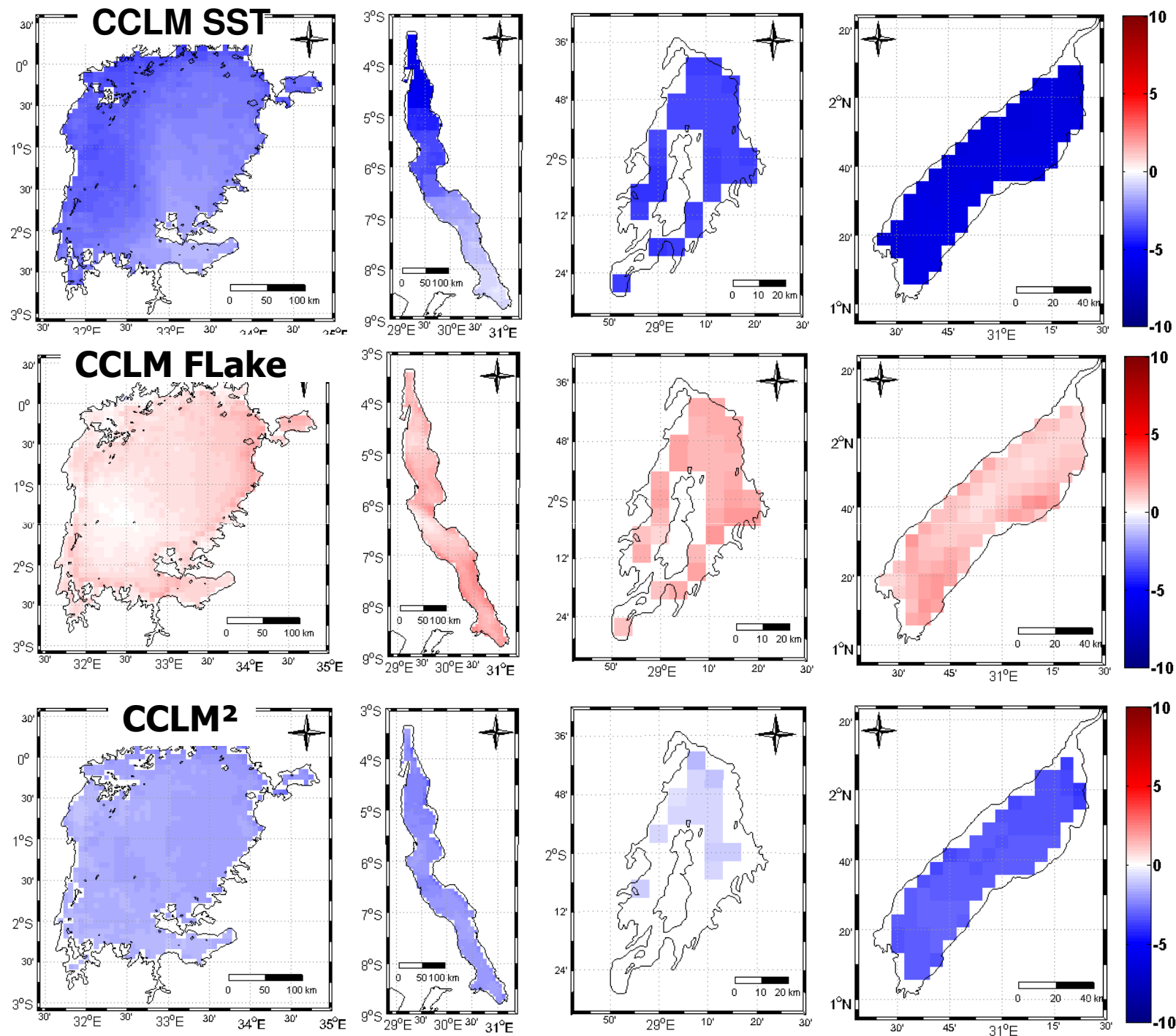
CCLM FLake





Evaluation: ARC Lake Victoria



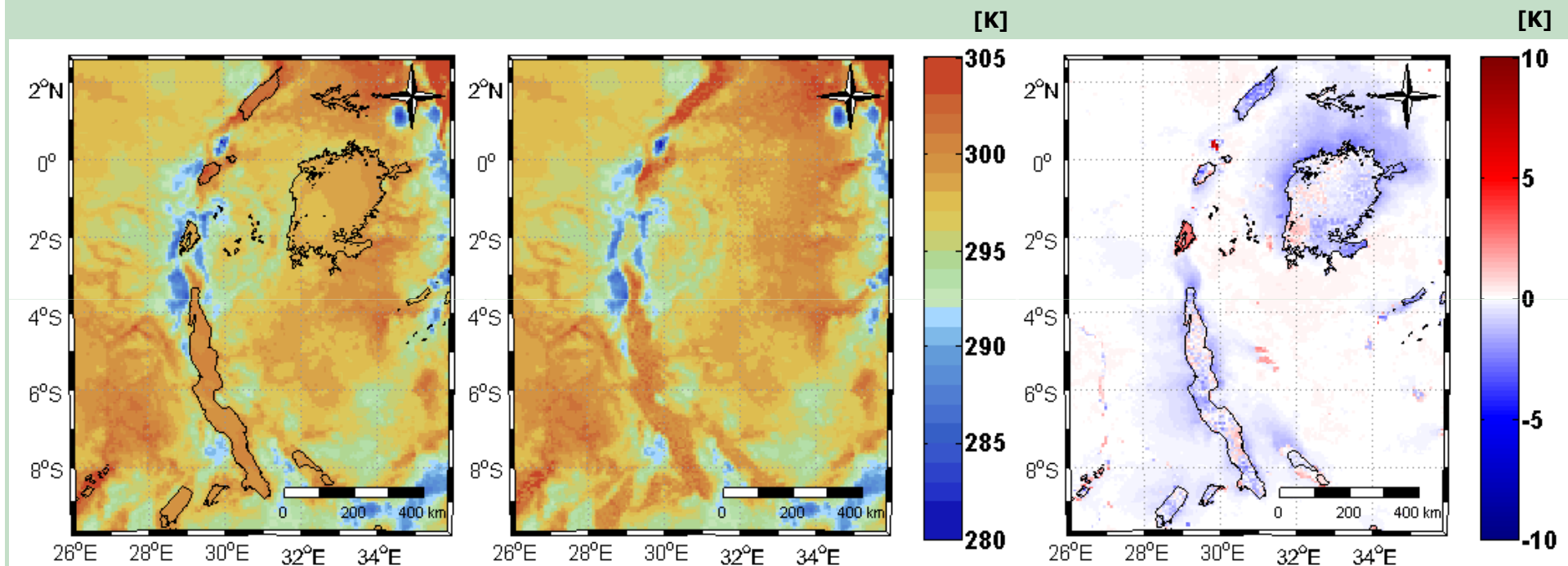




Impact of AGLs on the regional climate



Impact on surface temperature



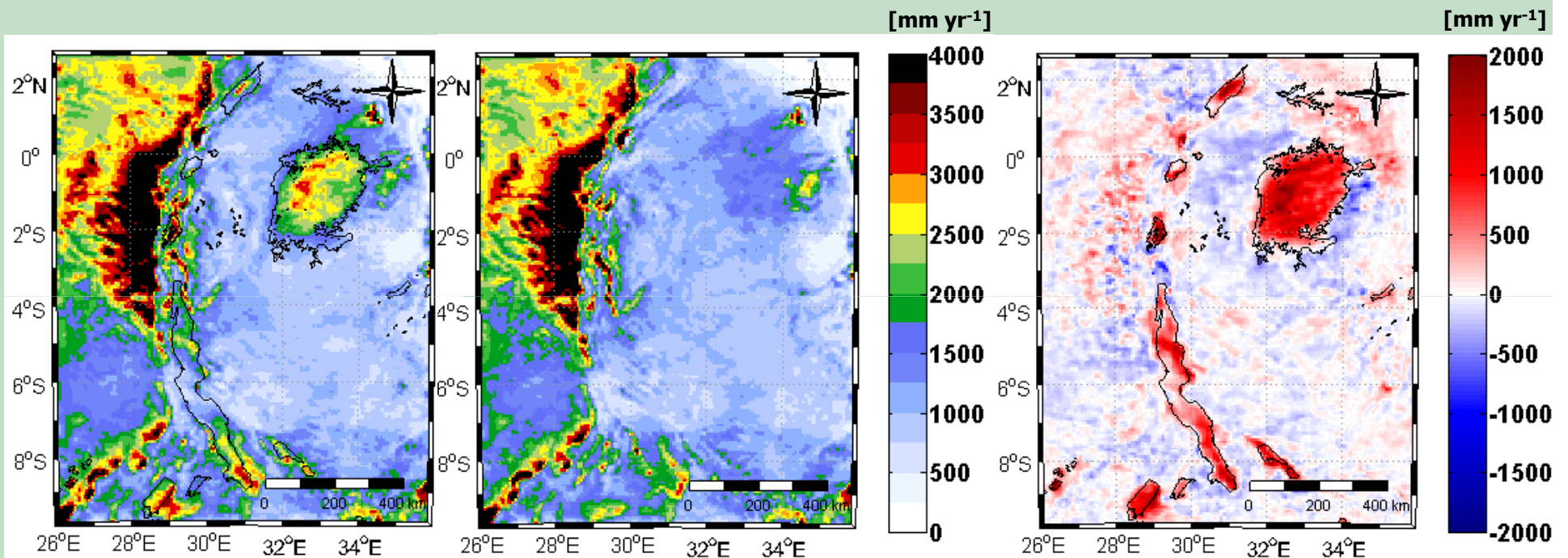
CCLM FLake

CCLM nolakes

FLake - nolakes



Impact on precipitation



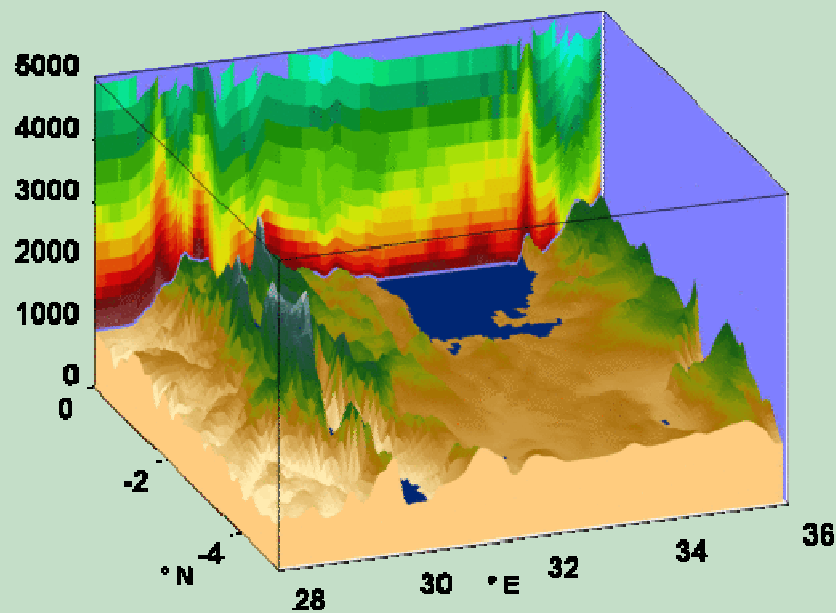
CCLM FLake

CCLM nolakes

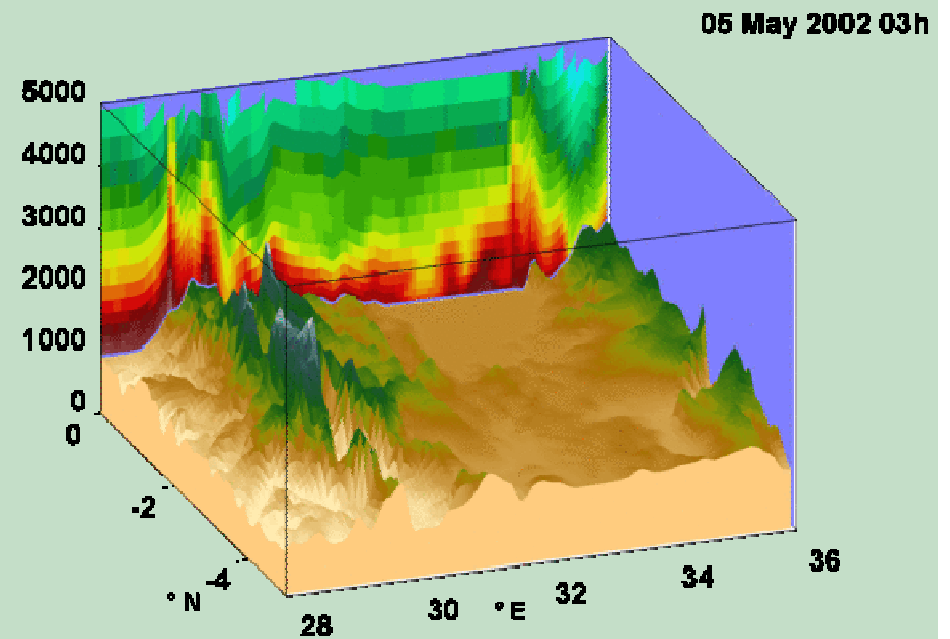
FLake - nolakes



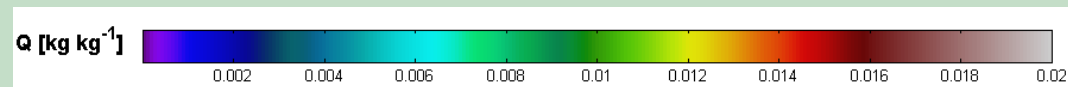
Impact on convective storm development



CCLM FLake



CCLM nolakes



Thank you for your attention!

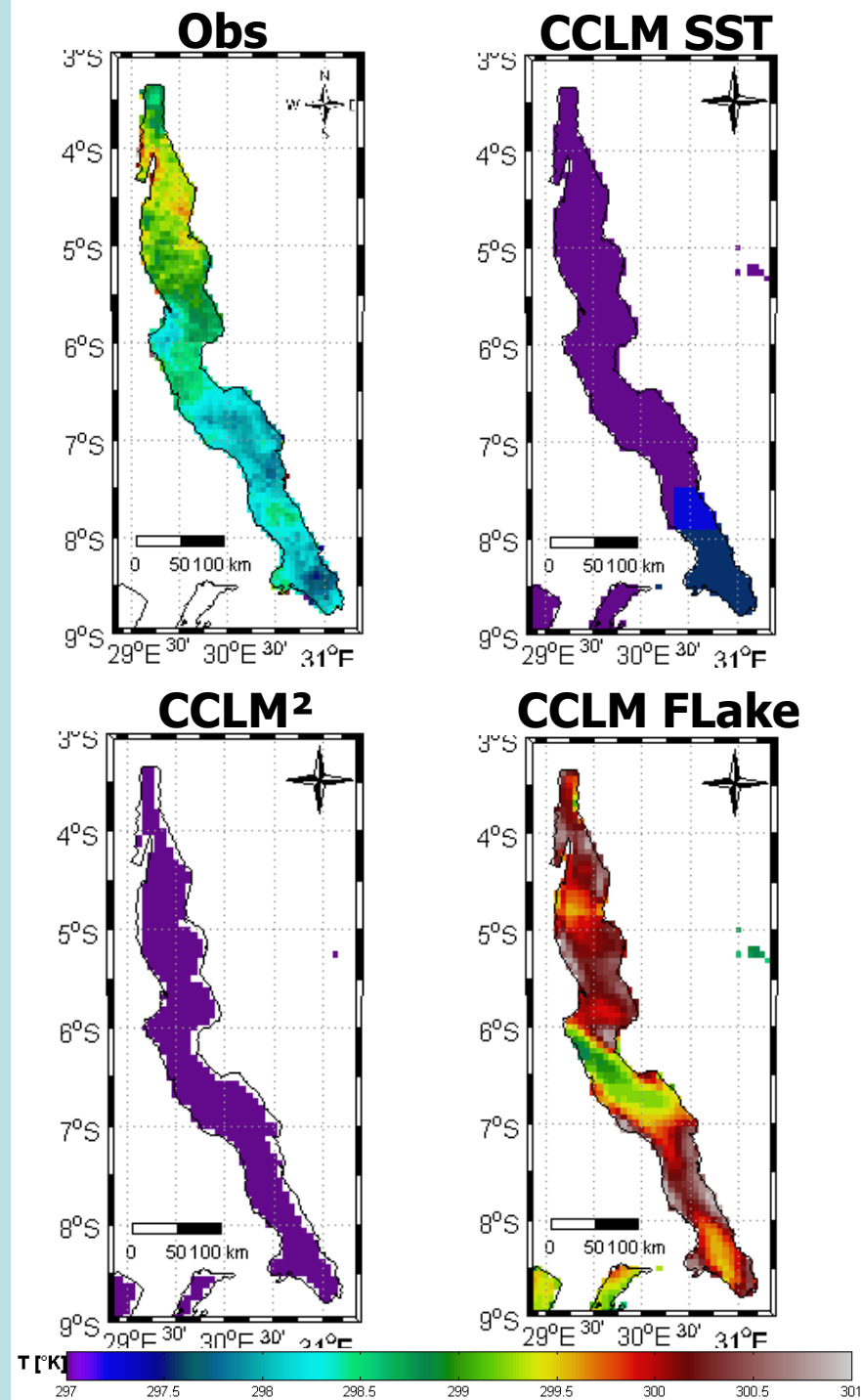
Acknowledgements: FWO, BELSPO, Edouard Davin

wim.thiery@ees.kuleuven.be

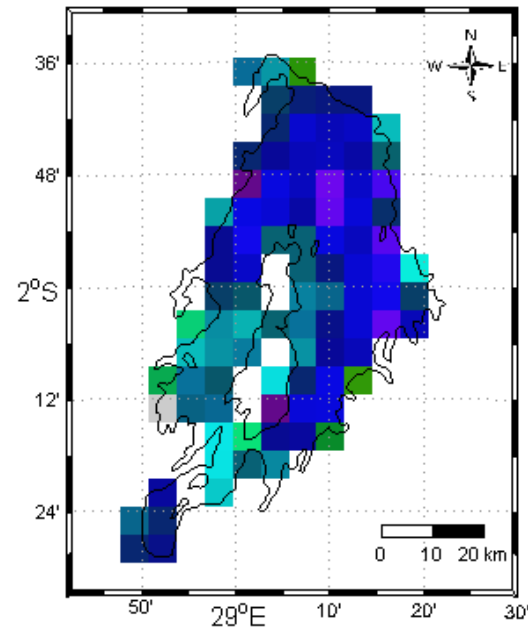


Conclusions & outlook

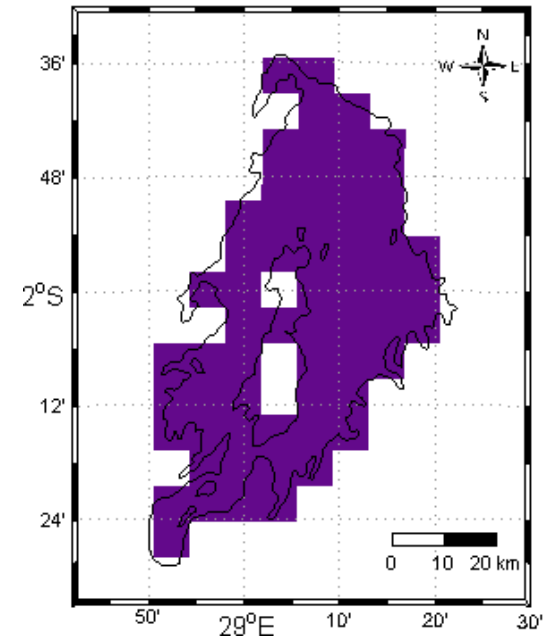
- conclusions
 - most lake models succeed well in reproducing observed lake temperatures
 - relatively simple models show some deficiencies, but are – for now – the only candidates for operational climate simulations
 - switching on the lake model strongly improves the predictive quality of CCLM
 - for CCLM², a cold bias in the lake temperatures compensates the skill of the LSM
 - AGLs have a significant impact on the regional climate by:
 - cooling the surface layer
 - strongly enhancing precipitation amounts
 - triggering nighttime deep convection
- outlook
 - improve/update lake models?
 - extend simulations to 10 years
 - extend evaluation to more variables
 - analyse impact on circulation



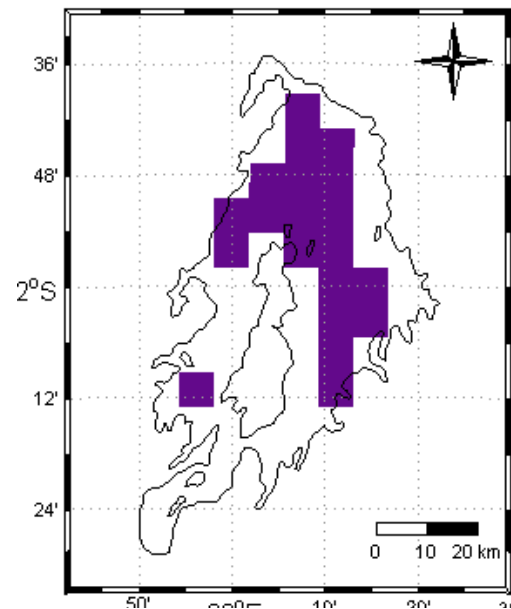
Obs



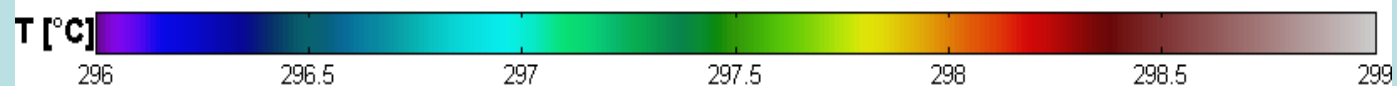
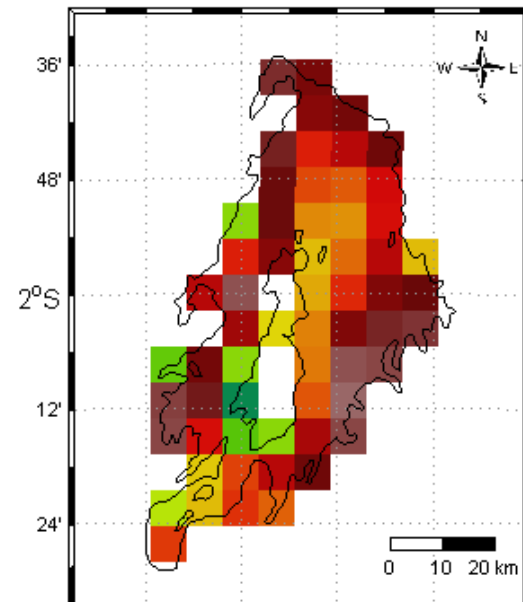
CCLM SST

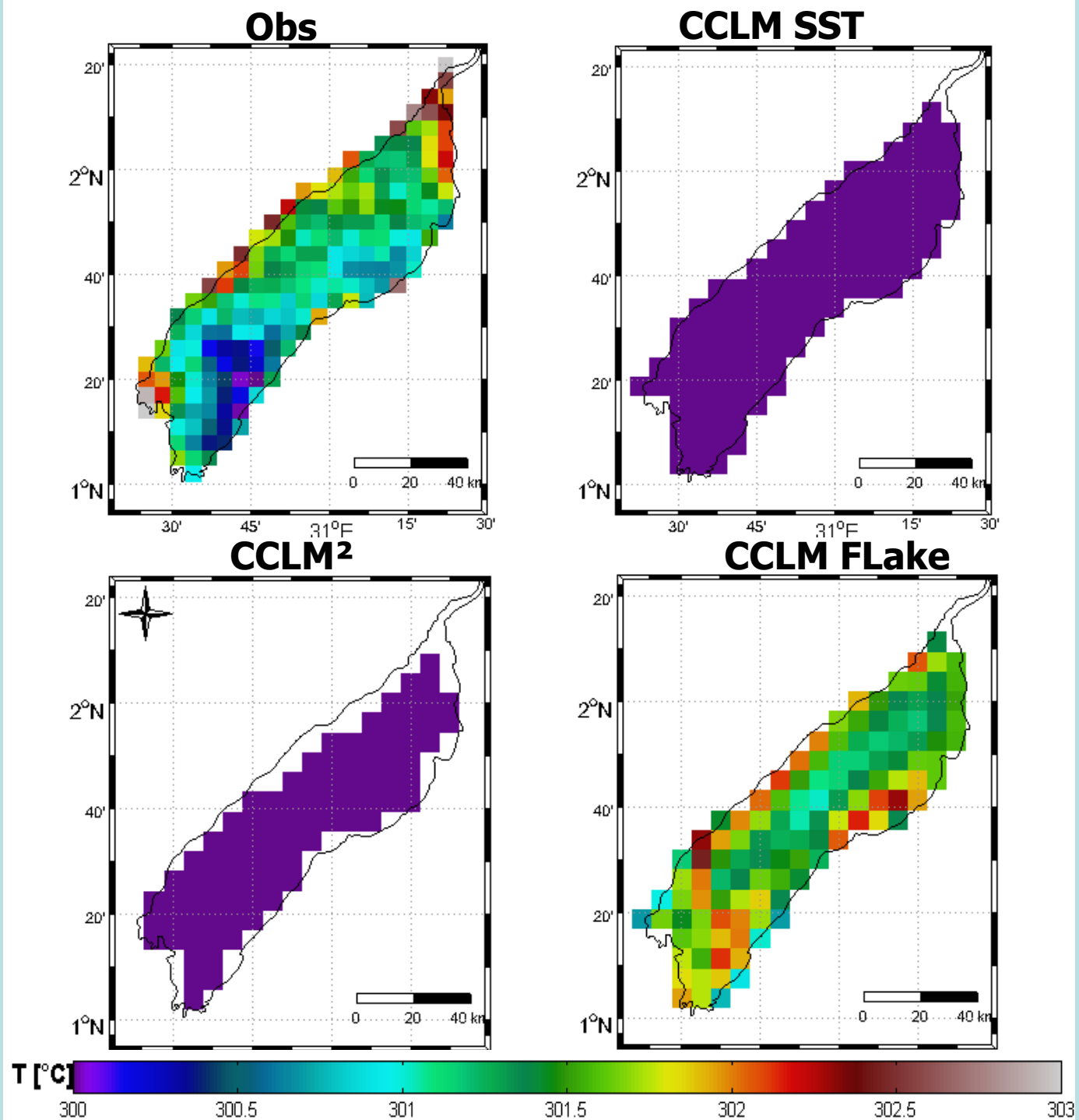


CCLM²



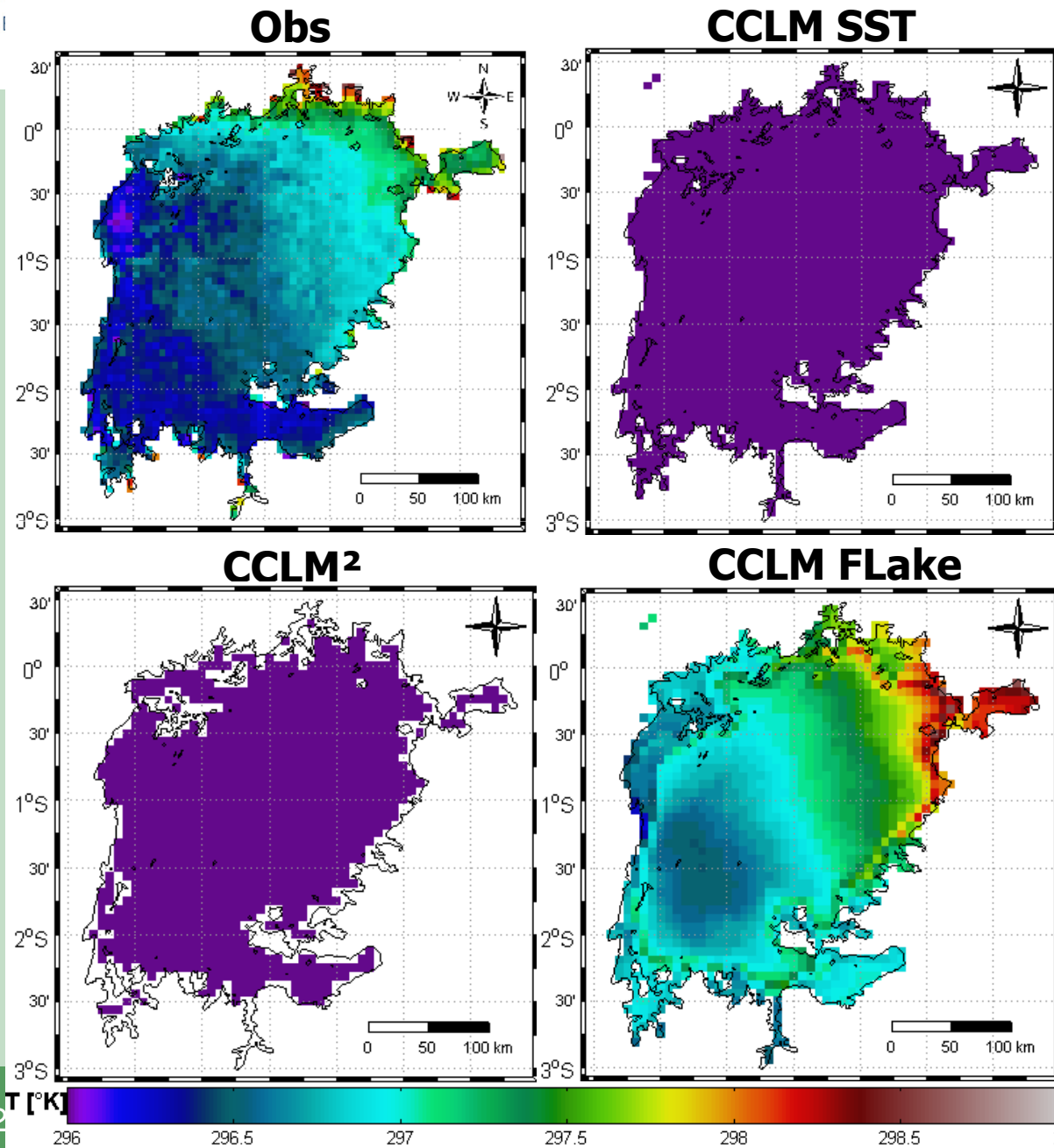
CCLM FLake







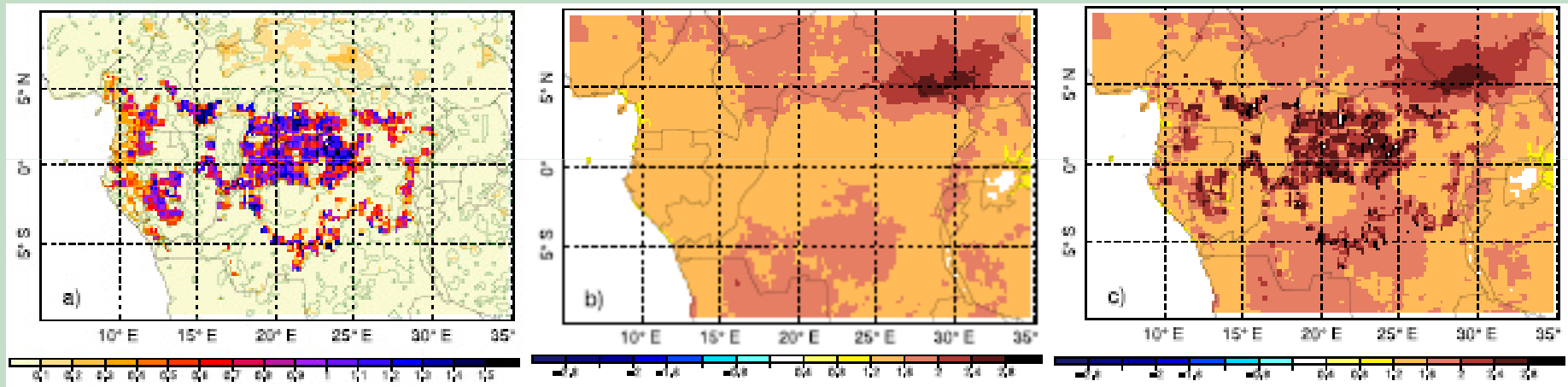
Evaluation: ARC Lake Victoria





CCLM² over tropical Africa

ECHAM5 → CCLM² (0.22°; A1B): future (2041-2060) – present (1990-2009)



Impact deforestation

Impact GHG

Total impact

(Akkermans et al., JC in rev.)



Why no temperature evaluation (yet)

- CRU: only 1 station within our model domain...
- Krahenman: granted, but only 2008 and 0.22°
- Willems: much less stations than precipitation:
 - Tmax: 2 stations
 - Tmin: 7 stations